



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 16, 1921

REDS AT WORK
UNEMPLOYED SITUATION
SAN FRANCISCO'S PART
TO CHAIN LABOR
LEADERSHIP AND CRITICISM

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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THE LABOR CLARION,
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*Market at Fifth
San Francisco*

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Labor Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler-makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and B. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 485—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1921

No. 33

Reds at Work

A pamphlet, exposing the activities of the Reds among the maritime workers in this city and on the Pacific Coast, is being circulated at present along the water front. It contains two letters from I. W. W. sources and a statement by Andrew Furuseth, as follows:

"Seattle, Wash., June 28, 1921.

"Maritime Hall, 59 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.
"Fellow Worker:

"Received your letter of June 25th, and have noted the contents carefully. As you state, the prospects look very good for lining the sailors up in the I. W. W., and I will take this letter up with M. T. W. here, and see what can be done about sending an organizer.

"I am secretary of the D. P. C., as well as business manager of the Worker, and will send papers and pamphlets, which I think will be of benefit.

"I do not know the address of Tom Barker, but we will run a request for his address in the paper.

"With best wishes, I am yours for industrial freedom,
"J. A. GRIFFETH,
"Business Manager."

"Chicago, Ill., June 30th, 1921.

"59 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

"Fellow Worker:

"Your communication to hand dated June 26th in which you refer to the very favorable conditions prevailing amongst the marine workers for the I. W. W.

"I might say that this condition prevails throughout the whole seaboard of America, according to the reports reaching this office.

"However, it is impossible, at the present time, due to the financial condition at general headquarters, to finance organizing for San Francisco. I am communicating with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Marine Transport Workers at New York City and will have him forward you literature and, if possible, put stationary delegates along the Pacific Coast with a view of lining up the sailors individually.

"At the present time Tom Barker is in Russia. My personal opinion is that as long as the strike lasts we should handle this situation very carefully and not do anything which could be construed that we are destroying the solidarity of the seamen. However, we should approach this situation carefully and line up as many seamen in the Marine Transport Workers as possible and as soon as the ships begin to go to sea after the strike is called off, we should have delegates on every ship leaving every port of the United States. Thus, I believe, we would almost capture the whole seamen and firemen.

"At the proper time we could even take them over as a body, but the situation will have to be gone over by those who are in the locality and decide when that time has arrived. As I said before, we must be very careful.

"With best wishes, I am, yours for industrial solidarity,
GEO. HARDY,
"General Secretary."

"P. S.—I am forwarding your communication to the Secretary of the Marine Transport Workers at 23 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

You Have Been Fooled.

These two letters, the first dated June 28, 1921, and signed by J. A. Griffeth, Business Manager, Industrial Worker, the second dated June 30,

1921, and signed by Geo. Hardy, General Secretary Industrial Workers of the World, were left by some member of the Sailors' Union among some papers laying on the Secretary's desk in San Francisco. The name of the person to whom these letters had been sent was deleted, first, by scraping with a knife until most of the paper was scraped away; secondly, what remained of the paper was covered over with ink so that the name could not be made out. The original letters have been photographed and the copies herein submitted are photographic copies of the originals, which are still in our possession.

Some explanation may be needed to show the real connection between the Industrial Workers of the World, generally spoken of as the I. W. W.'s, and the Marine Transport Workers' organization with headquarters in 23 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The I. W. W., according to its constitution of 1920, divides the working class into industrial unions, and the one dealing with the Marine Transport Workers is known as "Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510." This Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 is, according to the letters and the I. W. W. policy, to take the place of the International Seamen's Union of America. It is, therefore, of some importance to you to know what are the powers of this national organization which is to take the place of your own. The answer is that it has no final power, except to join men and to act on matters of no real significance. Under its rules, a convention is held once a year, but this convention is dominated by the I. W. W. executive board. Article III, Section 3, page 15 of the I. W. W. constitution of the year 1920, reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. The decision of the General Executive Board on all matters pertaining to the organization or any subordinate part thereof shall be binding, subject to the appeal to the next convention or to the entire membership of the organization; provided that, in case referendum vote of the membership is demanded by any subordinate part of the organization, the expense of submitting the matter to the referendum shall be borne by the organization taking that appeal, except wherein the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then the expense shall be borne by the general organization."

You will see that the authority of the executive board is unlimited, and that its decisions must be obeyed, subject to an appeal to the referendum, the cost of which, however, must be deposited before any referendum is taken, and is only returned in case the executive board is reversed by the referendum. Considering the small number that the seamen would constitute in such an organization, when perfected, and the impossibility of getting votes of the seamen, who are at sea, it is absurd to think of or talk of any referendum even begun by the seamen, much less of any possible decision in the seamen's favor. Compare this with your own constitution and the constitution of the International Seamen's Union of America, and then try honestly to determine for yourself which is the most democratic of these organizations. In the light of these facts, the constant talk of "the rank and file" coming from members of the I. W. W., is pure rubbish, to say the least. Evidently the

membership of the I. W. W. do not know their own rules and laws, or they would not talk and act as they are doing. The letter from Mr. Hardy says "and as soon as the ships begin to go to sea after the strike is called off we should have delegates on every ship leaving every port of the United States. Thus I believe we would almost capture the whole seamen and firemen."

You know the fierce agitation carried on for the purpose of defeating the steam schooner agreement. You know that it was defeated; you know that as a result there was established in San Francisco and San Pedro shipping offices for the registration of men to go to sea, such men to be shipped from the list. You have felt and you do now feel the humiliation and the discrimination connected with these offices. What you perhaps do not know so well is that those who led, or perhaps stood behind, the agitation for the defeat of the steam schooner agreement, knew at that time that these shipping offices were to be established and they wanted those offices established in order to get on board of the vessels, regardless of the wishes of the officers or engineer and in order that they might have "delegates on every ship leaving every port of the United States."

On our visit to San Pedro, Patrick Flynn, Secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific and First Vice-President of the International Seamen's Union of America, and this writer, ascertained that information had been sent out into the country to the effect that the steam schooner agreement was to be defeated, that registration and shipping offices were to be opened shortly after the defeat of the agreement, that invitations were sent to I. W. W. out in the country to come in and register as soon as such offices were open, and that the lockout would shortly be declared at an end. On coming back to San Francisco we received further information of the same kind. We further ascertained that within two days of the defeat of the steam schooner agreement the agitation to declare the lockout at an end was in full operation. These offices were to be established, members of the I. W. W. in the town and out in the country were to register first, get on aboard of the vessels as their delegates together with as many of their members as possible. Of course, they will say that this was for the purpose of controlling the vessels as against the shipowners, and it may be that that was part of the intention, but the result would certainly be to keep you, who are not a member of the I. W. W. and not in the secret intrigues, out of the vessels entirely, or as completely as they could.

It is due to you that you should be informed about these things so that you may judge, from a seaman's point of view, whether this new organization is in your interest as a seaman, or if you are simply to be used as a stepping-stone to reach other purposes. It is necessary that you should know these things in order that you may judge of the sincerity of those who are endeavoring to lead you into the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510.

These leaders know that if the steam schooner agreement was adopted you would go back in

(Continued on Page 6.)

UNEMPLOYED SITUATION.

Four million unemployed wage earners averted acute distress during the winter of 1920-21 by drawing upon savings "to an unprecedented extent" and by sacrificing their Liberty Bonds, but with their own resources now exhausted by the prolonged depression, with an army of 6,000,000 out of work by September 1st, and with rapidly-increasing demands upon charity, there is urgent need in most industrial cities for the adoption, as soon as possible before another winter sets in, of a comprehensive program for combating unemployment, including the creation of representative emergency community committees to co-ordinate all relief activities, to provide temporary jobs and to stimulate the expansion of public works.

This conclusion is set forth in a report made public by the American Association for Labor Legislation, summarizing the findings of a survey just completed, covering efforts to prevent and relieve existing unemployment in 115 important industrial centers.

The survey, in which chambers of commerce, labor unions, public officials and charity organizations co-operated, is supplemented with a special inquiry by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the association, who recently visited eighteen states and three Canadian provinces.

"Everywhere," Dr. Andrews declares, "I found public officials, leading business men and bankers, labor officials and other representative citizens in agreement that the result of unemployment had assumed a serious aspect by late summer and were growing worse. Many are making definite preparations for community action to keep unemployment from getting out of bounds during the coming winter."

Unemployment in the winter of 1920-21, according to the association's report, although twice as great in extent as during the previous depression of 1914-15, was accompanied by far less severe destitution and distress.

"Six years ago the best estimates placed the number of unemployed at 2,000,000, while by June 1, 1921, high official estimates placed the jobless army at 4,000,000," the report asserts. "Yet permanent charitable and relief organizations in 61 cities, with hardly an exception, stated in positive terms that acute suffering has been far less in 1920-21. The outstanding reason given was the unprecedented extent to which the unemployed tided themselves and their families over the first few months of idleness."

"By using their savings and selling their Liberty Bonds, and to a less extent disposing of automobiles, victrolas, pianos and other valuables acquired during the war and post-war boom—even in many instances liquidating paid for or partly paid for homes—the unemployed on the whole carried themselves over last winter's emergency for periods ranging from three to nine months."

"By early summer, according to similar testimony, these workers had reached the end of their

own resources and applications for charitable relief were beginning to assume 'grave proportions'."

Employers succeeded in preventing a large amount of additional unemployment by going on a part-time basis, according to the report, which estimates that if emergency plans for regularization had not been put into effect unemployment would have been at least doubled.

"Business associations reporting from 41 cities," it says, "were almost unanimous in stating that the short day and the short week were the devices most widely used by manufacturers in their effort to avert as much unemployment as possible. Shifting and rotating employees, though to a less extent, were also used. There was some making to stock, especially in basic industries, despite the uncertainty of price trends in raw materials and of the buyers' strike, and there were also a few attempts to utilize labor in making plant repairs or improvements."

Public works were found to be effective for relief, serving as a sponge to absorb jobless workers.

"Out of 81 cities furnishing information on this point, 24 had by June 1st provided bond issues and appropriations totalling nearly \$10,000,000 expressly for the purpose of starting or pushing forward public works as an aid to the unemployed," the report shows. "This is significant in view of the many cities reporting a disposition to delay even their regularly planned public works pending cheaper transportation and construction costs. No city, however, had provided work enough to take care of all who applied—at least half, as a rule, being turned away."

Cities generally had failed to make any efforts to reserve necessary improvements for bad seasons or bad years. Neither have they made any progress toward maintaining sinking funds to be used in starting emergency work when needed.

Public employment bureaus and special community committees were also important factors in relieving unemployment, the report finds.

"Out of 28 cities reporting," it states, "employers' associations in 19 expressed themselves as favorable to the public employment service, and only 5 were opposed. Many employers' bodies criticised the private fee-charging agencies for, as one expressed it, collecting exorbitant fees on mythical jobs."

Community efforts had by June 1st to a marked extent taken the form of emergency committees representing both public and private agencies, according to the report.

"In no less than 18 cities," it asserts, "special unemployment committees appointed by mayors—or similar public-private bodies—were created, including Oakland, San Francisco, Baltimore, Lawrence and Springfield, Mass., Knoxville, Salt Lake City, Seattle and Spokane. Activities of these groups ranged from stimulating emergency public works and finding temporary jobs in private employment to co-ordinating the efforts of all existing relief agencies. In 14 cities where

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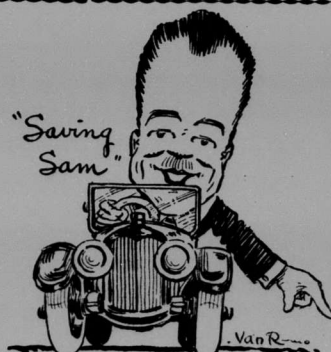
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organized work of emergency relief was confined to committees of private bodies or citizens, it was found that in most cases the committees were formed to bring about closer co-operation between existing relief agencies."

Avoid bread-lines, soup kitchens, money gifts or other indiscriminate giving of charitable relief! That, according to the report, is the warning coming from nearly all cities that had any experience with the demoralizing results of "pauperization." Especially vigorous condemnation of these methods came from 24 cities, including Pittsburgh, Toledo, Tacoma, Milwaukee, Denver, New Haven, Rockford, New Orleans, New Bedford, Springfield, Mass., New York City, Syracuse and Dayton. Undue publicity of relief plans or funds, it is stated, was especially condemned as harmful in reports from 9 cities.

Sixty-six cities contributed their conclusions as to the proper methods of relief and prevention of unemployment, summed up in the report as follows:

"Of these cities, 23 laid stress upon expansion of public works as the most successful measure within their experience; 16 emphasized temporary jobs and the giving of material relief, where necessary, only when earned; 15 regarded proper community organization, including mayors' committees as a prime necessity; 14 were especially aided by the efforts of employers to provide part time employment by means of the short day, short week and the making to stock, and 8 secured notably good results through public employment bureaus. On the whole, reports indicate that many of the lessons of 1914-15 had been taken to heart."

Many cities specifically reaffirmed the effectiveness of the "Standard Recommendations for the Relief and Prevention of Unemployment" issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation after a similar survey of unemployment in 1915, declaring that where adapted to local conditions they have proved most successful. These recommendations include the appointment of representative city committees; education to avoid either an ostrich policy of refusing to face conditions or hysterical exaggeration of them; avoiding duplication of the work of existing organizations in providing emergency relief, as far as possible supplying aid by means of part time employment; separate treatment of the unemployable and the unemployed; industrial training for unemployed workers; full utilization of public employment bureaus and their extension and improvement; definite suggestions as to method when addressing general appeals to the public to "Do it now," "Hire a man," and the like; and urging employers to make full use of part time employment and making to stock so as to make available work go as far as possible.

Especial care has been found necessary in making the most of emergency public works to relieve the unemployed, the report states, along the lines of the following recommendation:

"Start or push forward special public work, using private contributions in time of urgent need if public funds cannot be obtained. This should not be 'made' or unnecessary work, but needed public improvements in as great variety as possible, so as to furnish employment to other sorts of persons besides unskilled laborers. Give preference to resident heads of families if there is not work enough for all applicants. Employ for the usual hours and wages, but rotate employment by periods of not less than three days. Supervise the work carefully and insist upon reasonable standards of efficiency. To avoid the difficulties of emergency action make systematic plans for the regular concentration of public work in dull years and seasons by special provisions in the tax levy or by other appropriate method. Urge the repeal of laws restricting cities to

contract work. Secure the aid of state and national officials in stimulating local action. Steady the employment of the regular force, retaining employees on part time in preference to reducing their numbers."

Cities must prepare for a hard winter ahead, according to the warnings coming from many sections, the report declares.

"Not only have relief agencies pointed out that the unemployed have exhausted their own savings and valuables and cannot continue to help themselves as they did last winter," it asserts, "but they also find that unemployment has been increasing faster than community activities have been planned to combat it. Secretary Hoover has appealed to the states to help by letting contracts for road-building in the autumn, wherever practicable, instead of waiting until next spring. While an encouraging number of cities, the reports show, have taken measures to relieve the unemployed, still the great majority face the coming winter with no program at all or merely the feeble beginnings of constructive relief. The opinion is widely held that unless the industrial cities promptly 'dig in' unemployment in many sections will become unmanageable with the advent of cold weather."

ORPHEUM.

Coming from the motion picture field, by which they were established as favorites all over the world, Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne have returned to the speaking stage and will be seen at the Orpheum next week in a satirical comedy, entitled "Poor Rich Man."

It is doubtful that two artists have ever come before an audience with reputations as firmly established or popularity as universal as Bushman and Bayne. It may not be generally known by the younger generation of theatre-goers, but the popularity of this clever couple was not gained entirely through the films.

Both are from the legitimate stage, and a few years back appeared in a number of successful plays. Mr. Bushman had six years' experience in stock and played juvenile roles in "Going Some," "Top o' the World," and "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge." Miss Bayne was one of the co-stars in "The Master Mind" and "Marry the Poor Girl," which Oliver Morosco produced, and in which she shared honors with Mr. Bushman.

Romantic roles have been Bushman's most popular ones. They are the parts in which his admirers liked him best. Demands were made of him to enact such parts, almost exclusively. But such a monotony would become too great for the star, even with as attractive support as he always has had, and he would alternate characters that would give his versatility wider play. It mattered not, for whenever Bushman and Bayne were heralded as a "coming attraction," as they now are in vaudeville, it meant another success.

"Poor Rich Man" is from the pen of Edwin Burke, and it is brimful of comedy situations and satire. It has to do with the successful awakening of a tremendously rich young man by a girl who avowedly hates him, but is nevertheless a little interested in him. How she does this by bringing him into peril of his life has also a decided thrill apart from the comedy.

The playlet is said to afford Mr. Bushman and Miss Bayne most agreeable opportunities for revealing in speaking parts, their well established and authoritative histrionic talents.

"Is your boy in favor of daylight saving?"

"I reckon he is," replied Farmer Cornfossel. "If he goes on stayin' out o' nights, pretty soon he won't be usin' any daylight at all."—Washington-Star.

CARMEN'S BALL.

The carnival and ball to be given by the San Francisco Municipal Carmen's Union on October 15th in the Scottish Rite Auditorium will be the most brilliant affair ever given by that organization, according to the committee in charge of arrangements.

The union is conducting a popularity contest for the purpose of selecting the most popular girl in San Francisco to reign as "Queen" of the carnival and ball.

Among the women who have already entered the "Queen" contest are Miss Alice Doyle, Miss Loretta Quigby, Miss Gertrude Damonte and Miss Genevieve Devincenzi.

The "Queen" contest will close on the night of September 21st, when a free entertainment and ball, to promote interest in the carnival and ball, will be given in the Union clubrooms at 2600 Geary street.

To the "Queen" will be presented by the union a diamond ring valued at \$250. She will be crowned "Queen" of the carnival and ball by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., who, with Mrs. Rolph, will lead the grand march.

The entire proceeds from the carnival and ball will be used by the Municipal Carmen's Union in providing for sick and injured members and their families.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

Hoyt's
THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market
Seventh and Market

22nd & Mission
Geary & Fillmore

The Union Label Reliable Goods

FRANK G. BEMIS
HIGH CLASS TAILOR

Give us a Trial. We know we can meet your requirements as to fit, price, goods and workmanship.

UPSTAIRS 714 MARKET STREET
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 583

LACHMAN BROS.
Mission at 16th
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

WE ALLOW \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

(Continued from Page 3.)

those vessels as union men and their opportunity to fill the vessels with their men and their delegates would be lost. Your present humiliation has been deliberately manufactured by these people in order to bring you into their organization and make you subject to their laws and rules. And the Pacific coast is by no means the only place where they are working. Hardy in his letter says: "At the proper time we could even take them over as a body, but the situation will have to be gone over by those who are in the locality and decide when that time has arrived."

According to their own literature their headquarters is at 23 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one office at 121 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., one at 435 South Broadway, Baltimore, Md., one at 403 Collins Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

On the 16th of July they began their definite campaign to take charge of the Atlantic and Gulf Sailors' Association. By filling the meeting of the organization with their members, most of whom were in bad standing, and by plain mob rule, they compelled the executive officer of the organization walk out, declaring the meeting at an end. They continued the meeting, elected a new secretary and then went to the court to compel the real secretary to turn over the records to their newly elected secretary. The court dismissed the proceeding. They later caused the arrest of the trustees in an effort to prevent the records from being taken from New York to Boston, where the records really belong. The court dismissed this proceeding. Then they obtained an injunction which was again finally dismissed by the court, using the following words:

"The plaintiff does not sustain the alleged right to commence an action of this character by any authorization which can be considered effective in view of the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the society."

Three times these representatives of the I. W. W. brought the properly elected officers of the Seamen's Union into court for the purpose of depriving them of the offices, records and funds, and on each three occasions they were defeated. On the Atlantic coast the I. W. W. leaders carried with them a large number of destitute men by promising food. They promised them that they would be furnished with food, as during the lockout. You know that the same element insisted that the Sailors' Union of the Pacific should pay one more benefit, or at least continue the feeding in the halls, as had been done during the lockout. This must have been done on the Pacific for the same purpose that it was done on the Atlantic.

In one of their leaflets these I. W. W.'s recite the life of the seamen as it was here prior to the enactment of the Seamen's Act, and as it very largely is in European vessels as yet, and they say, "If there ever was a slave, it is the seaman. If other workers are free to quit their jobs any time they feel like it, not so with the men who work on board ships." Here they are picturing the condition as it existed before the International Seamen's Union of America succeeded in changing the law of the United States. They speak in such a way as to make the young, uninformed seamen believe that they have some sympathy with them, yet at the same time all their actions are calculated to destroy the International Seamen's Union of America, through whose efforts the American seamen and the seamen coming to America have a right to quit the vessels if they so desire. They want first to destroy the organization and then the law. It is rather difficult to understand the possibility of such acts, but some explanation of it may be found in the following testimony in the Steel case:

"The establishment by the committee of what

was characterized as final proof of the fabricators' restraint of the steel construction trade, the ending of the inquiry into that phase of the situation and the turning over of the evidence gathered to the United States attorney and the special grand jury.

"The discovery in the records of the National Erectors' Association of a payment to the I. W. W.—the Industrial Workers of the World—which Charles E. Cheney, the secretary, professed his inability to explain.

I. W. W. Trial Bared.

"At the morning hearing, December 17th, Mr. Untermeyer spread on the record testimony that he described as final proof of the fabricators' conspiracy in restraint of the steel construction trade. In leading up to this he bared a trial of the I. W. W., and brought his audience into tenser attention than it has shown for a long time.

"Charles E. Cheney, secretary of the National Erectors' Association, had been recalled to the stand and shown his own minutes of a meeting of the association's executive committee on June 6, 1912. Then Mr. Untermeyer began:

"Q. Mr. Cheney, what did the National Iron Erectors have to do with the Industrial Workers of the World?

"A. Nothing that I know of.

"Q. Did they pay them any money?

"A. Not that I know of.

"Q. Look at this record: 'Unpaid advances to the Industrial Workers of the World, \$100.55; Bureau of Information, \$175.59.' What does that mean? I did not know that the steel magnates or their interests were dealing with the Industrial Workers of the World. Can you make it out? It is plain enough there, isn't it, Mr. Cheney?

"A. It is plain enough there, yes.

"Q. Were the Iron Erectors secretly paying agents of the Industrial Workers of the World? Do you know anything about it?

"A. I don't.

"Q. That is quite an enigma to you, isn't it?

"A. It certainly is at the present time. It is eight or nine years ago.

"Q. Yes, but even though eight or nine years

ago you were supposed to be fighting them pretty hard, were you not?

"A. Well, not very.

"Q. How hard were you fighting them, then?

"A. I don't remember."

They, the I. W. W. leaders, evidently received money from the Steel Trust; are they not now receiving money from some shipowners, or from somebody interested in the destruction, first, of the seamen's organization, then of the Seamen's Act? If these people are not paid, they certainly ought to be. They are doing more for employers than the employers could do for themselves.

If you, the real sailor, fireman, or cook feel that you have been betrayed by somebody this information should be sufficient to identify the guilty parties.

ANDREW FURUSETH.

Be sure that the Meat Market where you buy meats displays this card:

MEATS SOLD IN THIS
Market ^{ARE} **GUARANTEED not**
TO BE FROM
Chinese Butchers

BUTCHERS' ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE
M. S. MAXWELL, Secretary, BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 115

3 Stores

GET YOUR

"KELLY"

at
The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET
2670 MISSION STREET
3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

3 Stores

"Factory to Wearer"

YOU
NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,
AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR

You can buy a complete outfit bearing the
Union Label from

Eagleson & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
1118 Market St., opp. 7th St.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

SAN FRANCISCO'S PART.

San Francisco engineers have invented and developed cable car transportation, the Pelton water wheel, and the suction dredge, and have contributed largely to the development of the cyanide process, the centrifugal pump, the bucket dredge and the construction of buildings and other structures of reinforced concrete.

San Francisco has for fifty years supplied mine operators throughout the world with much of their equipment, which has been developed through California's long experience in extracting mineral values.

These are some of the facts revealed in an article prepared by A. T. Parsons, associated member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Among other statements of wide interest are these:

"Hydraulic mining was developed in Northern California, and the application of this method to other excavation work has been mainly due to the enterprise of San Francisco engineers.

"From the beginning of hydro-electric development Northern California has played a major role in this field and now has the highest voltage transmission line in the world, with one of still higher voltage under construction, and the largest hydro-electric plans west of the Mississippi.

"Power companies having headquarters in San Francisco have total resources of \$276,000,000 and produce more than 5 per cent of the power of the United States.

"The work of building the \$45,000,000 Hetch Hetchy water and power project, the \$4,500,000 drydock at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and of building construction in San Francisco since the great fire, including municipal, State, Federal and private projects, amounting almost to \$500,000,000, has been carried out by San Francisco engineers."

"The development of California and the adjoining states has been largely directed by San Francisco engineers and financed by San Francisco capital, while a considerable part of the mechanical equipment required for this development has been manufactured in San Francisco.

The development of California's natural resources has presented many problems for engineering genius to solve and the very presentation of difficulties has served to stimulate and bring to the front the highest talent available among students in the technical colleges, so that in bridge building, quartz and hydraulic mining, gold dredging, canal building, hydro-electric development, mechanical devices and patents, and in ship building, San Francisco engineers have been and are pre-eminent the world over.

Here are some of the California engineers who have attained distinction, and who are cited as types by Mr. Parsons: the late Herman Schussler, who at the age of twenty-nine constructed three miles of 30-inch riveted pipe forming an inverted syphon across the Feather river; John Hayes Hammond and the late Hennen Jennings, whose engineering achievements in South Africa attracted attention throughout the world; Charles Butters, who helped develop the cyanide process in extracting gold values; the late J. H. Strobbridge, whose track laying record in building the Union Pacific has never been equaled; Andrew Halladie, who gave the world the first street railway cable car; E. A. Starks, chemical engineer, who was largely instrumental in evolving present methods of refining petroleum; E. C. Jones, whose process for the manufacture of illuminating and fuel gas from petroleum bears his name; R. A. Gould, who, while head of the Bureau of Chemistry for the Department of Agriculture established standards for canned foods that now safeguard the health of the world; and Charles C. Moore, and H. H. Connick, respectively president and construction engineer of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

TO CHAIN LABOR.

By Samuel Gompers.

United States Attorney General Daugherty, addressing the American Bar Association, in which the lawyers are 100 per cent organized, said:

"It is an undisputed fact that the public have a right to know what the quarrel is about in every actual or threatened strike or lockout and similar controversies."

He said further that "there should be some definite agencies in government" for finding these facts and for making an "impartial finding" and went on to conclude that "compulsory jurisdiction over these two factors to compel them to submit to an inquiry of this sort is not only desirable but just."

Mr. Daugherty apparently sought to forecast enactment of legislation for the United States patterned after the discredited Lemieux act of Canada and the Industrial Disputes Act of Colorado.

Mr. Daugherty suggests that at first the investigation should be compulsory and acceptance of the findings voluntary, because he thinks our present study does not quite warrant compulsory awards. His intention is, however, that after further study and experience there should be binding awards.

United States cabinet members do not go about the country offering their mere personal opinions. They are understood as voicing the viewpoint and policy of the administration of which they are a part.

Attorney General Daugherty's Bar Association speech forecasts legislation intended to compel workers to submit their aspirations and their demands for justice to compulsory investigation and award. Compulsion always is followed by punishment for violation of the compulsory order.

In principle compulsion is wrong. In practice it will not work.

In principle compulsion is autocratic. In practice it will not be accepted by free people.

Let the warning be sounded. This vicious proposal so frequently exposed by the American Federation of Labor, so repeatedly denounced by the great lovers of freedom, so consistently discredited in practice, again threatens our people.

The men and women of labor must be on guard.

Mr. Daugherty says that "the experience of the past shows that in most cases, full, accurate reliable publicity of the facts has been sufficient to compel an adjustment of these cases," meaning industrial disputes. Mr. Daugherty evidently thinks facts are absolute. Most facts are relative and not absolute.

In addition to having committed himself to an un-democratic principle which is repugnant to the whole American concept of social organization and conduct, the attorney general fails to find the truth in history.

The "experience of the past" does not show

that industrial adjustment has been brought about by full and reliable publicity. In the first place, it does not show that there has even been full and reliable publicity in our great industrial disputes. In the second place it does not show that the forces of greed have cared much for the barbs of truth, even when these barbs have been accurately hurled.

Even the United States Government, of which Mr. Daugherty is an important part, having in its possession full information about West Virginia, gathered by costly investigations, is unable to act with effectiveness. And it has not even seen fit to publish the facts brought out by the most recent investigation.

Finally Mr. Daugherty wants laws "making such controversies impossible" when public sentiment shall have been sufficiently crystallized.

Finally, then, what it all comes down to is compulsion for the workers, involuntary servitude, slave labor.

Always the advocates of compulsion, the handmaidens of autocracy, the guardians of greed, come to that. They want it made impossible for workers to protest against injustice. They want it impossible for workers to withhold service under conditions which they find unjust and intolerable.

But the American labor movement says to Mr. Daugherty and to all who come preaching compulsion, "We will not have it. We will maintain freedom at all costs. America must and will remain democratic."

Be on guard, be alert, be prepared to resist in every proper manner such encroachments upon your freedom and your democracy.

And always proclaim the great, fundamental truth that voluntary agreement, as practiced in organized American industry, is the only means to industrial peace and progress and the only means by which American freedom can be maintained.

The American way is to achieve willingly through co-operation as the result of agreement; not unwillingly in protest against autocratic edict and compulsion.

Labor wants facts and has made a long and difficult fight for whatever legitimately will facilitate publicity for facts. In announcing himself a recruit to this cause the Attorney General would have done better had he refused to ally himself with those who seek the perpetuation of industrial autocracy under the reactionary banner of compulsion by legislation, because in supporting the second proposition he has made his support of the first proposition fruitless.

BLACKSMITHS.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 168 will elect officers for the ensuing year at a special meeting in the Labor Temple next Tuesday night.

**OVERALLS**

with this trade mark are made by Union labor on the Coast for Coast workers.

But that is not the only reason why **Boss of the Road Overalls** deserve your patronage.

They give you the utmost wear, comfort, convenience and satisfaction for your money.

It will pay you to ask merchants for **Boss of the Road Overalls**, workshirts and other Neustadter products.

They give you your hard-earned money's worth.

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS

San Francisco

Portland

Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1921

It is of great importance this year that every trade unionist in the city be registered in order to be able to vote at the November election. Those who have moved since registering will be required to re-register in order to be entitled to vote. Registration for the election closes on October 8th, therefore the time is getting short and every worker not registered should attend to the matter at once as every indication points to a concentrated attack by the enemies of the organized workers at the polls. If you want your citizenship to count in the government of the city, there is but one way to accomplish that result and that is by casting your ballot for the candidates for public office who stand for the principles which meet your ideas of what ought to be done. Do not fail to vote and then stand around and whine about the kind of government you get.

While a lot of fool business-men in this city have been busy giving San Francisco a bad name throughout the world the Los Angeles business-man has kept right on boosting his city. While the business-men of San Francisco have been telling the world that this city is dominated by organized labor and therefore not a good place for the location of industrial establishments the business-men of the southern city have been praising their locality and lauding it as a place ideal for the establishment of industrial institutions. While the business-men of San Francisco have been fighting the organized workers and stirring up strife in the community the business-men of Los Angeles have been cultivating the friendship of the workers and not interfering with their right to organize. As a consequence Los Angeles has grown in population and the labor movement of that city has passed that of San Francisco. There are today more trade unionists in Los Angeles than in San Francisco, and the Labor Day number of the official organ of the Los Angeles labor movement proves the friendly spirit of the business-men of that community by coming out with a magazine of 192 pages, 80 per cent of which is filled with advertisements from the commercial and industrial institutions of that city. Will the interests that have been holding San Francisco back ever wake up and see the light? It seems not. They have gone beyond redemption. In the interest of the city, however, a way must be found to curb their activities which have been demonstrated by unmistakable evidence to have been so harmful in the past.

Leadership and Criticism

At the present time there is much criticism of labor leaders and attempts are being made to make it appear that the leaders are the cause of all the trouble in the industrial world that comes out of the desire of the workers to be treated as human beings and not as beasts of burden. The truth is to be found in the opposite direction. The leader is almost invariably more conservative than the general membership, and the average employer of labor is well aware of this fact, yet they are continually trying to place the blame for everything, even their own shortcomings, upon the representatives of the unions. It is to be regretted that at a time like this when the truth might better be told by everyone to everyone, that apparently responsible men and institutions will give color and lend their support to deliberate and wilful misrepresentation in order to gain some advantage for themselves. Of course labor leaders are but human and have faults and failings just as do other individuals in other walks of life, and are, therefore, not immune from criticism of an honest character, but they are no worse or no better than can be found elsewhere. They are, as a rule, just ordinary everyday human beings, a little above the average, perhaps, in intelligence and experience, but human beings always and subject to the same influence, the same hopes, the same ambitions, the same desires and impulses that move employers or other elements of society, so that to set them apart from the balance of society and heap upon them criticism of a special kind is absolutely dishonest and wrong and will not be resorted to by those who have a common regard for the truth.

The labor leader is usually what that term implies, a leader, but he can only lead in the direction that the inclinations of his followers lean toward, and he can only go as fast as the rank and file is capable of going, because the labor movement is a truly democratic institution and is absolutely governed by those who make up its membership. There may be an exception here and there to this rule, but they are exceptions and not the rule. The situation of the labor leader is very much in line with that of the railway conductor on the little railway local train running about ten miles per hour, who, upon being asked by a passenger, "Can't you go any faster than this?" replied: "Yes, I can, but I have to stay with my train." The labor leader must also stay with his train. He must observe the schedule mapped out for him by the membership of his union, and he does so.

If there is any ground upon which the labor leader may be occasionally honestly criticised, it is that sometimes he lacks the courage to tell the membership exactly what his opinions are concerning questions of contention with employers. He is, of course, in a rather delicate position in this regard at times. If his opinion is not in harmony with the popular idea the agent of the employer—the detective in the union—as well as the radical, will get up and tell the membership that their officer is fighting the battle of the employer and insinuate that he is doing so for a consideration, and some officers are sometimes weak enough to fear these tactics and as a consequence refrain from giving their honest opinion to the membership. While this is not the rule, it does sometimes happen. Be it said, however, that such men are sooner or later revealed as cowards and eventually weeded out as unfit for the positions they hold. There is no permanent place in the labor movement for the coward, particularly in the field of leadership, and he does not, as a rule, last very long. The unions which select their officers because of their ability, honesty and courage rather than because of goodfellowship usually get better results than do the other kind. Trade unionists, however, sometimes make mistakes in selecting their officers, but in this regard they are no different from the general public. Sometimes the citizens of this republic make mistakes of the same character. Many employers, however, seem to think that the unions ought to be perfect institutions incapable of making mistakes. They know that they are not perfect themselves, but still the feeling seems to prevail in their minds that unions ought not to make mistakes. Unfortunately we have not yet developed to the point where it is possible for us to do things always just as they should be done. When that time arrives, however, it is not at all probable that even then the labor movement will be entirely satisfactory to the employer who wants to hog it all.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The baby was sitting in his go-cart and Jack was wheeling him up and down the sidewalk. Some man passing asked him if the baby was his brother. Jack looked at him a moment, and then said: "Sure, you wouldn't catch me hauling a strange kid around."—S. F. Chronicle.

While millions of men are walking the streets in every great city of the country in idleness and search of work a very great percentage of our politicians are looking upon the situation with an eye single to answering the cry for relief with the question: "How can I turn this situation to my own advantage." They are not moved by the desire to have the problem of unemployment solved if it is to net them no gain of any kind. The average political officeholder is moved almost entirely by selfishness, by a desire for financial gain or to increase his prestige and influence, and he cannot believe that anyone can have any other motive for doing things to help humanity on the way to better things. Still, in the midst of this condition of hypocrisy, one occasionally comes upon an unselfish soul really bent upon doing something for others without much thought of self, but because of the keenness of the hypocrites it is hard to distinguish between them.

Certain employers are pushing campaigns to forbid workers having a voice in fixing the conditions under which they shall work. These employers assert that they alone have the right of naming the terms of work, the wages and the hours of labor of the persons whom they employ. Thus the workers, through the economic power of these employers, are forbidden from making use of the natural, the human right of free association with other workers for mutual, economic and social benefit. These employers seek to hide their real design to break down American standards of living by naming their scheme to do it "the American plan." In furthering the purposes of this autocratic and falsely-named plan these employers have caused workmen who refused to be bound to be locked out of shops and have enlisted the aid of the courts by suing out writs of injunction against the workers forbidding them from doing acts which they have a lawful right to do. This so-called "American plan" attacks the principles of American liberty by denying to workers the right of free association. Its plain purpose is to shatter wages and to increase the hours of labor and thus break up the homes of the workers, taking the children from the schools and putting them to work in the factories. This so-called "American plan" cuts deep when it assaults the home life of the American worker, which is the guarantee of national security and the fount of social progress. By whose authority do the organizers of this plan use the name American? Upon whose authority do they claim a place for it on American soil? America, in its very nature is opposed to everything for which this plan is sponsor—low wages and long hours—which mean child labor, ignorance, misery, poverty, squalor and hovel-homes. All the court injunctions on earth cannot make these black things white, cannot make them just, cannot make them American. America has declared to all the world that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. This means that workers are human with the rights of humans. America stands for justice and equal rights to all mankind. America, above everything else stands for human liberty. The so-called "American plan," if put into use, would strangle justice, would destroy equal rights, would smother human liberty.

WIT AT RANDOM

Harlequin—Artists say that five feet four inches is the divine height for women, sweetest.

Columbine—Oh, but I'm five feet six inches.

Harlequin (quickly)—Oh, but you're more than divine.—"Sydney Bulletin."

Townly—Do you often have to rush to catch your morning train?

Suburbs—Oh, it's about an even break. Sometimes I am standing at the station when the train puffs up and other times it is standing at the station when I puff up.—"Boston Transcript."

Little Mary came into the house bedraggled and weeping.

"My goodness," cried her mother; "what a sight you are! How did it happen?"

"I am s-sorry, mama, but I fell into a mud-puddle."

"What! with your best new dress on?"

"Y-y-yes, I didn't have time to change it."—"Central Wesleyan Star."

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is by all odds the most interesting man in all China. In season and out of season he has stood for true democracy in China against conservatives and militarists, sometimes at the expense of his life.—"The Christian Century" (Chicago).

"How do you know that Perkins didn't go to college?"

"Why, he said he knew Babe Ruth when she was a chorus girl."—"Fort Mason Marking Pot."

Mother—Those little playmates of yours look rather common, Bobbie. I hope none of them swear.

Bobbie—Oh, some of 'em try to, mother, but they ain't much good at it.—"Life."

Mrs. Brown—I hear the Vicar thinks your daughter has a real genius for reciting, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith—Yes. All she wants, he says to me, is a course of electrocution, just to finish 'er off like.—"London Opinion."

"Lay down, pup. Lay down. That's a good doggie. Lay down, I tell you."

"Mister, you'll have to say, 'Lie down.' He's a Boston terrier."—"Nashville Tennessean."

Nurse—Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?

Bobby—I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard.—"Kingston Standard."

A Southern family, having lost their maid, pressed into service a colored girl who had been doing outside work. They first taught her to use the carpet-sweeper. Next morning she cheerfully asked, "Miss Jane, shall I lawn-mower de parlor 'gain today?"—"The Christian Register" (Boston.)

"Johnnie, the stork has brought you a little sister."

"Aw g'wan. Stork nothin'. It was the milkman brought. Doesn't it say on the wagon, 'Families supplied daily'?"—"Fort Mason Marking Pot."

Lady Visitor—But you're wrong in thinking the birds a nuisance. They devour the insects and caterpillars.

Mr. Subbubs—I'm glad you told me. It's a great consolation to know that they eat my fruit merely for dessert.—Life.

MISCELLANEOUS

USE YOUR HEAD.

A woodpecker pecks
Out a great many specks
Of sawdust
When building a hut.

He works like a nigger
To make the hole bigger—
He's sore if
His cutter won't cut.

He don't bother with plans
Of cheap artisans,
But there's one thing
Can rightly be said:

The whole excavation
Has this explanation—
He builds it
By
Using
His
Head.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The U. S. Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in August, in 14 principal cities of the United States.

During the month from July 15 to August 15, 1921, there was an increase in all of these cities. In Philadelphia there was an increase of 6 per cent; in Bridgeport, Chicago, New Haven, Providence, and Washington, 5 per cent; in Kansas City, 4 per cent; in St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., and Birmingham, 3 per cent; in Peoria, 2 per cent; in Salt Lake City, Denver, Little Rock, 1 per cent.

For the year period, August 15, 1920, to August 15, 1921, there was a decrease of 28 per cent in Denver, Little Rock, St. Louis, and Salt Lake City; 27 per cent in New Haven and Birmingham; 26 per cent in Peoria and Springfield, Ill.; 25 per cent in Philadelphia; 24 per cent in Kansas City; 23 per cent in Bridgeport, Chicago, and Providence; and 21 per cent in Washington.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on August 15, 1921, showed an increase of 66 per cent in Washington, 64 per cent in Providence, 61 per cent in Chicago, 55 per cent in Kansas City and Birmingham, 54 per cent in St. Louis, 53 per cent in New Haven and Philadelphia, 44 per cent in Little Rock, 42 per cent in Denver, and 35 per cent in Salt Lake City. Prices were not obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from Bridgeport, Springfield, Ill., or Peoria in 1913, hence no comparison for the 8-year period can be given for these three cities.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

The annual State conference of the Near East Relief will be held Monday, October 17th, at 10 o'clock at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Mr. John W. Mace, Dr. McCrea and E. Guy Talbot, returning from the Near East, will be the speakers. Judge Wilbur will preside at the luncheon. In the evening we will show the new Near East moving picture entitled "Alice in Hungerland," which is now being filmed in the Near East, at the First Congregational Church.

That rats desert a sinking ship is proverbial. But it now appears that they berth in lifeboats, as if in preparation for sinking. Of 100 rats destroyed by fumigation on a steamship arriving at San Francisco, say the U. S. Public Health Service, 89 were killed in the four lifeboats.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The next stated meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held Sunday, September 18, beginning promptly at 1 o'clock p.m. Business of unusual importance, such as the consideration of reports of delegates to the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union, election of delegates to the annual session of the State Federation of Labor, which will be held in San Jose this year, and other matters that should be given the closest attention of all the members demands a better attendance than the average has been at the midsummer meetings. The meeting will be held in the usual place—Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. A cordial invitation to attend the session is extended to those members who have recently arrived in San Francisco. With the membership roll totaling more than 1300, we can justly consider ourselves up among the "big 'uns," and Convention Hall should be packed to its fullest capacity. Come, even if the day should be sunny!

Mr. Harrison of the R. H. Halle chapel, who has not been enjoying the best of health the last few months, is seeking rest and recreation in Modesto. Mr. Harrison, before leaving, said his vacation probably would last two or three weeks. Mr. Harrison's typographical friends are hoping his period of relaxation will benefit his health.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society was held Sunday, September 11, at 2 o'clock p.m., in the Assembly Hall of San Francisco Typographical Union, with Frank J. Bennington, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Among the business transacted was the adoption of a recommendation of the board of directors providing for the suspension of dues for the months of October, November and December, owing to the satisfactory financial condition of the society. The recommendation stipulated, however, that the present initiation fee of one dollar remain in effect during the months above indicated, applicable to new members. The reason given by the board for this recommendation was that, inasmuch as the society is not desirous of accumulating a large treasury, and also that as all the duties of the officers of the society are performed without remuneration, practically all of the expenditures of the organization are for publicity in the furthering of favorable conditions in the machine branch of the printing craft, and it is believed that sufficient funds have been accumulated to defray all necessary expenditures for the remainder of the year 1921. During roll call, at which time each member present states the condition of the trade in the office in which he is employed, it was apparent that conditions in the machine branch of the printing industry are fair, with a tendency toward further improvement. It is gratifying to learn that such is the fact, notwithstanding numerous

reports to the contrary. The selection of a president of the society to succeed Thomas E. Cordis, who has assumed the secretaryship since the departure of Claude K. Couse, who is now a resident of Chicago, resulted in the unanimous election of Thomas S. Black of the Examiner chapel, who was one of the delegates that represented No. 21 in the recent I. T. U. convention at Quebec. As a successor to former Vice-President Rodney K. Payne, who withdrew his traveling card and departed for the sunny south a few weeks ago. Mr. Mitchell Alexander of the Oakland Tribune chapel was the unanimous choice of the society. Mr. Alexander represented Oakland Typographical Union at the Quebec session of the I. T. U. A motion that each member of the society appoint himself a committee of one to further the membership campaign by doing all in his power to enroll as many machine men as possible in the society between the September and October meetings was carried without a dissenting vote. Each member was enjoined to stress the fact that all dues of the society are suspended for the remainder of the year, with the exception of the regular initiation fee of one dollar for new members. Messrs. Mitchell Alexander, William H. McKnight and J. J. O'Rourke, delegates returned from the recent I. T. U. convention, reported on conditions in machine composition societies in New York and Chicago, and also on their investigation of the merits of the "black and white" matrices. This subject will receive further attention of the society at its October meeting, which will be held the second Sunday of that month. Interest yourself in the society, investigate its aims and purposes, and make up your mind to join. Now is your opportunity!

Thomas S. Black, who left San Francisco about the middle of July to attend the annual powwow of the I. T. U., returned home last Sunday night. "Tom" will be one of the delegates at the meeting of the union next Sunday to tell you all about how it was done—or wasn't done!! Take your choice!

"Billy" Nagle and "Jimmy" Leslie are the most recent arrivals from California's capital city. They both deposited cards from the town where No. 46 transacts most of its official business.

A meeting of enthusiastic printing craftsmen who have the welfare of the "art preservative" at heart and who are deeply interested in the continual uplift of the industry was held the evening of September 6th in the assembly hall of the Pacific building, San Francisco, to consider the advisability of organizing a Printing House Craftsmen's Club. After an informal discussion of the aims and objects of such a club, it was resolved to organize one under the name of the San Francisco Bay Cities Printing House Craftsmen's Club, which will be affiliated with the National Association. All the gentlemen present paid the charter membership fee of one dollar, and since the meeting several cards have been received from persons who were unable to attend the meeting authorizing their names to be placed

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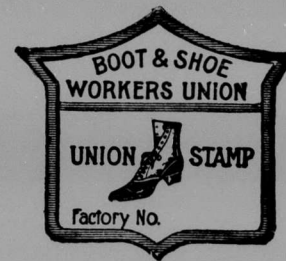


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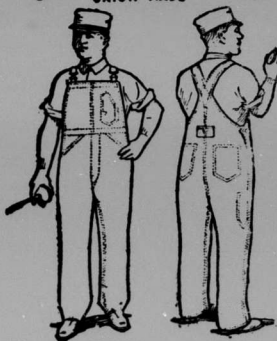
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Pants, pair.....\$1.25

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week, per suit.....\$3.00

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military collar. Special
.....\$4.75

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sette Shirts — Made of
registered soisette and
all silk stitched. Regular
\$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

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Shirts—Made with double
yoke. Special.....89c

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on the list of charter members. Mr. H. E. Jackson of the Abbott Press was elected temporary chairman, and Joseph Faunt LeRoy of the John Henry Nash Printing House was appointed treasurer. A committee was named to draft a local constitution and by-laws and present it at a meeting to be held at an early date in October. The charter list of the club will remain open for a few weeks, and any person actively engaged at any branch of the printing industry—printers, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers—is eligible to membership and should join now, while the charter fee is in operation. Later a higher initiation fee may be charged.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

"Chicago, September 8, 1921. Mr. Geo. S. Hollis, President Typographical Union No. 21, Underwood Building, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Mr. Hollis:

"The officers and members of No. 16 are deeply grateful to you and Mr. Mitchell for your efforts in behalf of our union in the W. C. T. U. matter.

"We are keeping up the fight on the Bowman plant and have reduced his production to the extent, I believe, of making Bowman realize he is in a losing fight.

"Again thanking you for your efforts, I am,

"Yours fraternally,

"S. N. CANN, President."

The Bowman Publishing Company is located in Evanston, Ill., which is in the jurisdiction of No. 16. Prior to May 1 the mechanical departments of the company were operated under union conditions. Bowman, however, balked on conceding the forty-four-hour week, lined up with the forty-eight-hour leaguers, and has since the "annual moving day" of this year been trying to plug along with the incompetent aid of the "free and independents" furnished by the "American planners." The bulk of Bowman's work comes from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which organization, it is said, provides him with about forty thousand dollars' worth of work a year. Three of the W. C. T. U.'s principal publications are produced in the Bowman plant, as well as much of its job work. A word may be said in extenuation of the position of the Temperance Union, however. The organization, according to statements of Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Munns, national executive officers, made when the W. C. T. U. was in session in San Francisco last month, lets the bulk of its printing by contract at the beginning of each year. Bowman landed this plum last January, when everything was running smoothly—for him. If the promises of the principal officers of the W. C. T. U. are fulfilled—and there is no reason to doubt they will be—a thorough investigation of the action of Mr. Bowman and his attitude toward the I. T. U. will be made, and if his present course is not changed it is altogether likely the printing contracts of the W. C. T. U. will be awarded to a fair employer. In the meantime, the opportunity for the performance of proper missionary work with the W. C. T. U. should not be allowed to pass unaccepted.

Edgar M. Baldwin, member of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1, dropped into the President's office Wednesday morning for a fraternal visit on his way to Los Angeles. Mr. Baldwin joined Cincinnati Union in November, 1882, and is proud of the fact that he has always kept his card clean. In his younger days he toured Eastern cities, and relates many interesting experiences of his travels.

"Things are quite different now," remarked Mr. Baldwin, in a talk with the President of No. 21. "There were no typesetting machines back in the '80's. I went to Cincinnati from a little country town in Ohio, where I had been employed in Friends Publishing House. This concern also printed the weekly newspaper. Bob Curi, whom many San Francisco printers may

recall, was the Secretary of the Cincinnati Union. He was always interested in young men who drifted into his city, and seemed to exercise a sort of parental supervision over their welfare. I will always have a warm place in my heart for the memory of Bob Curi. Being an awkward country boy, I had pretty rough sledding to 'catch on' to the ways of a daily newspaper. In those days The Cincinnati Times-Star, like other newspapers, had a sub-list. Horace Hubbard was then foreman. One day I screwed my courage up and had my name placed on the sub-list. That same day I was put to work by a man who wanted to take a day or two off. 'Takes' would sometimes be cut to three lines and then marked 'make even.' I got along fairly well until I went to the hook and got a 'take' of markets. Old-timers will recall how the markets used to run on thin yellow paper. I was up against it. That copy meant no more to me than Egyptian hieroglyphics. I sweat blood for several minutes. Finally a tourist named Burwell, who had cases in the same alley, came to my relief. He had been a boy himself once, and had also come into a city like I did and had passed through the same sort of an experience. Burwell helped me out of this scrape and I was always very grateful to him. He is probably dead by this time. If he is still living I would be glad to furnish him with the best dinner that money can buy. I worked on the Times-Star three or four days before Hubbard found out that I was there. Finally I held a galley back a little too long and he caught onto me. Then it was he said that he didn't think I had had enough experience to work on a daily and so he gently suggested that perhaps I had better 'show up' in some other shop, which I did. From the Times-Star I went over to the Morning News, a daily then published in Cincinnati. I made out fairly well for a few weeks. The Gazette and Commercial was consolidated about this time. A number of home printers were thrown on the street as a result of this consolidation, and the new arrivals were taken off the sub-list to make room for Cincinnati residents. Leaving Cincinnati I worked a short time in Indianapolis and Lafayette and then moved on to Chicago. There I got on the Herald sub-list. In those days we set type by coal oil lamps. We put in part of the afternoon getting letters in our cases and then returned to the shop at 7 for the night's work. The boys over on the Chicago Times were setting type by electric arc lights. Can the younger printers of today who operate machines imagine what these arc lights would do to the eyes? The wonder is that any of those compositors were able to save their eyesight. The Herald back in 1883 was a four-page daily, seven columns wide, set in minion and nonpareil. On Saturday and Sunday the Herald would come out as an eight-page paper, as a rule. James Scott then owned the newspaper. I have been told that he was formerly a Washington printer who came to Chicago broke. Scott made a fortune with the Herald. The compositor whose string measured ten to fifteen thousand was doing fine. Eight thousand ems was about the average for one night's work.

"During the months that followed I worked on many different publications in Chicago. Having acquired sufficient knowledge of daily newspaper work to hold my own fairly well, I determined to try book and job shops. The union had no apprenticeship system then and a young man had to simply go right up against the real thing in order to learn city ways. It was a case of getting a job and then hold it or be fired for incompetency. If discharged it was up to the countryman to try it somewhere else, and keep at it until he learned the ropes. Knight & Leonard; Horace O. Shepard; Brown, Pettibone & Kelly. The National Live Stock Journal, The

(Continued on Page 13.)

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(Continued from Page 11.)

Breeders' Gazette, are a few of the shops I now recall in those times in Chicago. Horace O. Shepard was very particular about the composition he turned out. In his shop spacing was marked. Spacing must be properly done. It was just as important to have the right kind of spacing as it was to have words correctly spelled. The work was done by piece. Thirty to forty cents per thousand ems was the average wage for compositors in those days in Chicago. Compositors usually gave these shops a wide berth after the first few proofs. There was no charge for standing time. When compositors in job shops had copy they worked and got pay. No copy, no pay. I have often put in ten hours in a shop in Chicago or New York and worked only three or four hours. But we were supposed to be on hand at 7 in the morning, just the same, and be there until 6, taking our chances on having copy. This rule applied to all book shops and on all straight composition.

"I finally landed in New York City. When I got off the Liberty Street ferry I had just about fifty cents in my pocket. It was not customary for the tourist printer to have money. It was the exception. My first job was at the George Munro concern, on Rose street. Munro printed stories in English and Spanish. There was no extra pay for setting Spanish or French. The type used was brevier, set solid. The scale, I think, was thirty cents. One day we demanded an increase to thirty-five. Upon failure of the shop to agree to pay it we went out on strike. We left our cases at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday and were called back the following Saturday night to go to work on Monday, the increase having been granted. It was not long before the compositors who went on strike were laid off, ten or a dozen at a time, until the entire bunch had been eliminated. Right here I wish to call the attention of younger printers to the fact that they are under everlasting obligations to the men of the past who have undergone many deprivations in order to keep their cards clean and to bring the craft up to its present standard of wages and living and working conditions. Had the men of the '60's and '70's and '80's faltered in their devotion to union principles the craft might not today be so strong and potential as it is. It is a far cry from \$12 and \$15 per week with a ten-hour day to the present 44-hour week and a scale of from \$44 to \$50.

"It was my privilege to be one of ten men who 'laid cases' at the Burgoyne shop in New York, then located at Walker and Center streets. This shop is now located on Spring street. C. G. Burgoyne is an employing printer who will be remembered by every compositor who worked for him. Five years ago I was back in New York. At that time there was not a machine in this shop. When I asked the reason Amend Joe, an old employee, explained that Burgoyne always insisted that the printers had helped him to make a fortune, and that he would never put in machines as long as there were enough of the old boys left to set up his law work by hand. To one of our present-day machine operators it would be a sight to see thirty or forty old gray beards up on their stools setting type by hand.

"In the Government Printing Office at Washington some twenty-five years ago perhaps 1500 or 1600 compositors were working under one roof. It used to be regarded as the 'printer's snug harbor.' I presume that some of the most expert compositors in the country have at one time or other worked in the G. P. O. The scale was fifty cents per thousand ems in the piece divisions. During the period that the census reports were being put in type there was considerable rule and figure work. Compositors made good money when this copy was running. They had a system then of measuring heads and tails. I hope that I will not be accused of braggadocio when I

say that one day while working on census matter, rule and figure copy, my earnings, including heads and tails, were \$20. This is the biggest pay I ever drew for one day's work during more than forty years' experience in the printing business, as a compositor. Old-timers who have worked in Washington and are acquainted with the system of measurement employed back in the '90's know about the heads and the tails. Perhaps the speediest compositor who ever set type in the English language by hand was employed at one time in the specification room. Joe McCann is the man I refer to. He won several international contests and I think his record is a little over two thousand ems per hour of solid minion. McCann was an Irishman, and I think he is now dead. Other swifts that old-timers may know about are Will Leper, the Stinchcomb brothers, Alex. Duguid and Barnes.

"When I look back upon the years that are passed and gone I cannot fail to note the improved conditions in the trade. A meeting of union printers today reminds one of a session of bankers as compared with the personnel of the members present at a union meeting thirty-five years ago. I wish to offer a word of congratulation upon the splendid progress made by Typographical Unions all over the country. I have been from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, from Canada to the island of Cuba, and I have not failed to observe the substantial and outstanding achievements of this magnificent organization."

The following clipping from a recent issue of the Colorado Springs Telegram has been received from a resident of the Union Printers Home, with the suggestion that it be reproduced in the "Typographical Topics" column of the Clarion:

"The body of Norbert Prinz, who died at the Union Printers Home, has been sent to Denver for cremation, and when the ashes are returned they will be taken to the summit of Pike's Peak and scattered to the four winds. This will be done in compliance with a request of the aged printer shortly before his death. He was from New York State and belonged to an Eastern cremation society.

"Mr. Prinz, who leaves only a sister-in-law, came to Colorado Springs six months ago and has been at the Home since. He found great comfort in gazing off across the city at Pike's Peak as he lay ill, and when he learned that he could not recover told some of the residents of the Home that, after his death, he would like to have his ashes scattered from the summit. The remark was communicated to the officials of the Home, and this high altitude funeral ceremony, which has already been carried out several times for other persons, will be performed under the direction of the Hallett & Baker Undertaking Company."

LABOR COLLEGE.

The Labor College of San Francisco will open its first term September 21 at Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia Street. Classes will be held Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30. Courses will be given in: English for foreigners; elementary, intermediate, and advanced English composition; general economics, women and labor, current labor problems, history of trade unionism in the United States; American government and politics, explaining the structure and function of city, county, state, and federal government; social interpretation of English, French, German, and Russian literature.

Because of a growing interest for good music among workingmen and women, a course in the history and appreciation of music will be given by Miss Marion C. Coursen, formerly with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. The course consists of a series of ten lectures, with illustrations on the piano, including ancient, medieval, classical, romantic, and modern music.

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605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

The year of 1921 is held by electrical men throughout the world as marking the twentieth anniversary of the long distance transmission of electric energy at high voltage.

The story of hydro-electric development for commercial purposes began in California. Twenty-six years ago this month of September a little plant on the American River, at the town of Folsom, began transmitting electricity to light the city of Sacramento, 22 miles distant. This initial experiment in long-distance transmission, however, was at the modest "pressure" of 11,000 volts. Nearly six years later the Bay Counties Power Company transmitted electric power to the city of Oakland from its newly erected hydro-electric plant on the north fork of the Yuba River. This plant was named Colgate, after one of the founders, and here for the first time in all history it was found possible to successfully transmit electricity a distance of 140 miles at 60,000 volts.

This was the record for many years, but, like other records, it has been broken. The 100,000-volt mark has been passed in more than one section of California, and now the day is not far distant when from its great string of power plants upon the Pit River now in process of construction, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company purposes to serve the cities around the Bay of San Francisco with electricity transmitted from the far-away mountains of Shasta County at no less than 2,200,000 volts.

RISE FROM \$8 to \$9.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 10.—Beginning with October 1, union carpenters of Newark, Montclair, Bloomfield and the Oranges will get an increase in wages of \$1 a day, raising their wages from \$8 to \$9. The new scale will continue to April 1, 1922.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Griddle No. 2, 10 Market St.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mds.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Establishments.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

USED TO STRANGLE FREEDOM.

James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, has received this form of "individual contract" in use by the Moore Drop Forging Company at its plants in Springfield and Chicopee, Mass.:

"I apply to Moore Drop Forging Company for employment as (blank), and if employed agree that such employment will be upon the following terms and conditions: Wages (blank). Hours of labor: To be arranged as employer may deem expedient, not exceeding (blank) hours in any one week. Overtime: To be optional, for which time and a half will be paid. Factory conditions are accepted as satisfactory and will not be the subject of a controversy during my employment, though suggestions for improvement will be welcomed by employer. I understand that employment is upon a strictly non-union basis and I agree that while retained in employment I will not be or become a member of any trade union. That if I hereafter apply for membership in any trade union I will at once notify my employer, who may thereupon terminate my employment. That upon termination of my employment for any reason I will not in any manner annoy, molest or interfere with the business, customers or employees of said employer."

In the September number of the American Federationist President Gompers deals a body blow to the "individual" wage contract in general and forcefully analyzes the Moore contract in particular.

"It is difficult to understand," he writes, "how any employer attempting to operate a modern industrial enterprise can hope to achieve success in relations with workers on the basis of a document as completely autocratic as the contract by which the Moore Drop Forging Company seeks to enslave its employees. Every sense of justice is outraged by such a document. The entire concept of democracy in industry is made void by its use. Industrial life is plunged back to the day of the tyrant and serf wherever workmen are compelled to work and live under the terms of a contract of this character. These contracts are not signed freely by workmen. They are signed only under duress and thus, even at the very outset, they constitute a denial of freedom of action. No worker signs away his rights freely. He does so only under compulsion. It is a principle that a contract signed under duress or compulsion is void in law and in fact. It is reprehensible to compel workers to renounce their industrial franchise, their right to exercise a voice in co-operation with their fellow workers."

The return to the War Risk Bureau of the responsibility for so many former soldier patients whose care the exigencies of war compelled the U. S. Public Health Service to assume some two years ago is already enabling the latter to give more of its energy to its traditional work of attending to quarantine; conducting scientific research into important problems of the prevention and cure of disease, particularly those to which industrial workers are subject; co-operating with the state health officers to control epidemics, and developing effective methods to meet the problems of rural sanitation, venereal disease, child hygiene and so on.

"Funny how some people try to get along with no household equipment at all," remarked Jug-gins. "Why, those new neighbors of mine haven't a lawn mower, a hose, a step ladder, a saw, a fishing rod, an ice cream freezer or any new books."

"How in the world do you know they haven't?" asked Muggins.

"Why, the day after they moved in I stepped over in a neighborly way and tried to borrow those things."—New York Sun.

REPORT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

A report on the unemployment situation on the Pacific Coast was on Wednesday last forwarded to the Secretary of Labor by John A. Kelly of San Francisco, district director of industrial employment for the United States Employment Service. The number of unemployed in the various cities in Washington, Oregon and California is reported by Kelly as follows:

In Oregon, a total of 9340, divided as follows: Portland, 9040; Astoria, 300; Salem, none.

In Washington, a total of 16,477, divided as follows: Everett, 775; Spokane, 2437; Seattle, 7240; Tacoma, 4200; Bellingham, 1825.

In California, a total of 45,450, divided as follows: San Diego, 235; San Jose, 1280; Stockton, 1115; Fresno, 820; Los Angeles, 10,950; Oakland, 9630; Sacramento, 3974; San Francisco, 17,075; Berkeley, 370.

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OIL WORKERS STRIKE.

Eight thousand oil workers in fields of the San Joaquin Valley went on strike at midnight last night, it was announced at Bakersfield Sunday by R. H. Frazer, vice-president of the California district council of the union, as the result of a decision reached by the council chiefs following reiteration by the operators of their refusal to enter into agreements with the union.

Union officials said the strike action was necessary to retain their organization.

As a result of the strike, practically all oil companies in the Kern County and other fields, except the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell Company, have shut down their leases, according to reports received from the companies.

A monthly production of 6,380,000 barrels of petroleum will be affected by the strike, it was estimated by operators.

No strike has been called against the Standard, which does not recognize the union, or the Dutch Shell, which signed a memorandum of terms for one year with the union recently, providing for a \$1 a day wage cut for all workers.

Workers in northern and southern California fields have not been called to strike, it was stated. Action in the northern and southern fields will be held up pending developments in the local situation, it was said.

In Kern County the strike affects 160 companies in the Midway oil fields, including Elk Hills, Taft and Fellows; 100 companies in the Sunset fields, 45 companies at McKittrick, 24 companies at Devil's Den, and 65 companies in the Kern River fields, where the Associated Oil Company operates 21 properties, and the Standard operates fifty leases.

A statement issued by the district council officials here said that "we confidently expect relief from the government."

Terminal refinery workers and field pipe line workers will not be affected by the strike, R. H. Frazer said. He said these men were not called out because it is through the pipe line and terminal refineries that the United States navy oil supply is delivered.

Frazer said that the situation in the fields is critical because if no relief action is forthcoming for the workers, they will be very "resentful." He said that his office had been notified that three organizers for the Industrial Workers of the World are in the West Side oil fields of Kern County operating in the interests of their organization and that they came as a result of the strike.

IRON WORKERS.

P. J. Morrin, head of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, has telegraphed the Central Labor Councils of San Francisco and Oakland that he has instructed the local Iron Workers' Unions in the bay district to at once sever all connections with the so-called "rank and file" organizations and has advised them that failure to comply with this order will result in the revocation of their charters, the penalizing of the officers and members of the locals and the formation of new local unions of iron and bridge workers in the bay district.

STATE LEADERS TO MEET.

A quarterly meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in San Francisco on Sunday, September 25th. Labor men from all parts of the state will attend the meeting, at which plans will be perfected for the annual convention of the Federation to be held in San Jose beginning Monday, October 3.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

LUMBER PROFIT 2000 PER CENT.

The company union of the lumber trust is a fine institution—for the lumber trust. But despite the wily tricks of the company union, and regardless of the efforts of the trust to drive out of the lumber industry every member of the International Union of Timber Workers, the spirit of those workers to stand by the principles of legitimate organized labor is stronger than ever. What the company union has done for the lumber workers is precisely what it has done for other workers wherever they have been coerced into it.

The purpose of the company union in the lumber industry is to exploit the workers, not to benefit them. That's why the company gets back of its union; that's why the word "loyal" is chucked into the name. "Loyalty" is now used to cover every shady scheme devised by wily press agents. The workers, however are not fooled by the use of words. Deeds count with them. The "loyalty" of the lumber trust to the government during the war is well illustrated by a statement of its profits made by an authority on the question.

"Spruce," says this authority, "which sold before the war at from \$10 to \$15 per M, was sold to the government for the fabulous price of from \$200 to \$250 per M, a 'loyal' profit of 2000 per cent. All grades of lumber were likewise placed in the 'loyal' class of profits, and these great profits are now being used to crush the workers in the industry through the 'loyal' company union and to restrain trade to the further advantage of the operators 'loyal' to their own interests.

"These lumbermen, who control 80 per cent of the standing timber in the United States, have used this control to manipulate the log market, setting a fabulous price on logs, which they charge up to themselves as cost of raw material, making the cost of producing lumber ready for use tremendous. The buying public must pay this enormous stumpage price or go without lumber, for the small operator, who usually owns no timber of his own, must buy his raw material in the open market.

"There is no other industry in America today that men can regard with more justifiable scorn than that of the 'loyal lords of the great, clean woods.'"

OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

At the regular meeting of the Office Employees' Union in the Labor Temple on Wednesday evening five new members were taken in and three delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which will convene in San Jose on October 3rd, were elected. The delegates are: Miss Quinn, William T. Bonsor and W. A. Granfield.

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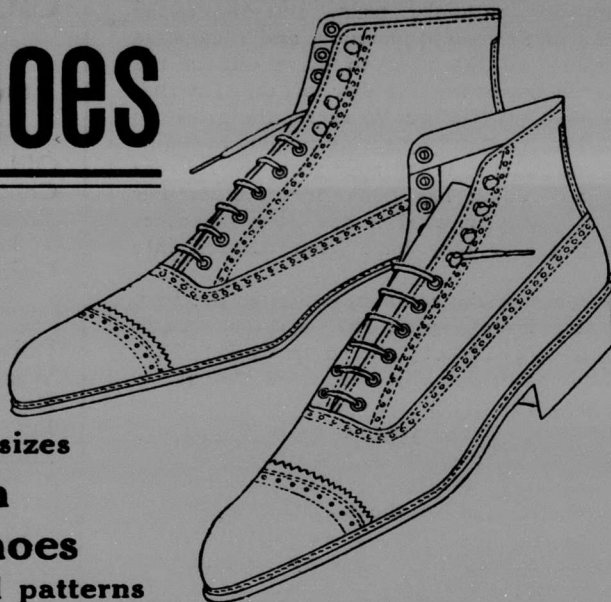
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DEATHS.

During the past week there has been but one death reported in the local labor movement, that of James R. Cutler, of the Teamsters.

ELECT DELEGATES.

M. S. Maxwell and Dennis J. Murray have been elected to represent Butchers' Union No. 115 at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in San Jose the first week in October.

DENIED USE OF LABOR HALLS.

All labor organizations not chartered by the American Federation of Labor or its affiliated national and international unions have been denied the use of meeting halls in the Building Trades Temple and Carpenters' Hall.

BOTTLERS NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT.

Bottlers' Union No. 293, assisted by President Bonsor, of the Labor Council, has just negotiated a new wage scale and working agreement with their employers. The new agreement contains a "union shop" clause and provides for the same wages and working conditions as have maintained during the past year. The agreement becomes effective immediately and will remain in force for a period of one year.

"STAMPEDE" STRIKES HARMFUL.

"Unauthorized or stampede strikes," says the United Mine Workers' Journal, "cast discredit upon the union and prevent its progress. There are men within the ranks of the union who are cunningly contriving to destroy the labor organizations from the inside. These men must be made to conform to the discipline of the trade union movement by carrying out trade agreements." The "stampede" strike is a basis for providing evidence to legislative committees on which to hang compulsory arbitration laws, "can't-strike" legislation and other legal methods to enslave labor. The persons usually responsible for them know the purposes for which they are hired, and they are on the job to deliver the goods.

JANITORS PLAN DANCE.

The local Janitors' Union No. 9 is arranging to hold its annual ball in Eagles' Hall on Golden Gate avenue on Saturday night, October 29. Novel features in the way of entertainment are being arranged by the committee.

FURUSETH GOING NORTH.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, will visit Oregon and Washington this week in his nation-wide campaign to expose the alleged scheme of the I. W. W. to disrupt the International Seamen's Union of America and its affiliated organizations.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND BALL.

Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M., of this city is preparing for the second annual musical festival and ball which will be given at the Civic Auditorium on Tuesday evening, November 1st. This affair will be held during Music Week and it is hoped will be even more successful than the first festival and ball which was held last year. It is planned to present a number of unusual features on this occasion, full particulars of which will be announced in due season.

SALESMANSHIP.

Salesmanship, one of the most popular subjects taught by the Extension Division of the University of California, will be presented in a series of lectures which start on Thursday evening, September 15th, at 7:15 p. m., in Room 237, Merchants' Exchange Bldg. Mervyn R. Dowd, who carried on this work with great success this spring, will resume the lectures.

Registrations for the course are now being received at the San Francisco office of the Extension Division, 140 Kearny Street.

In this course Dowd, who has had wide experience in training salesmen for a large corporation, will discuss character analysis, mental development and memory training, use of reasoning and suggestion, different steps in a sale, sales correspondence and promotion.

Play fair—spend union-earned money for union-labeled products.

BUTCHERS PLAN CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Butchers will convene in Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Sunday, September 25, with delegates from 33 locals in attendance.

The convention will be presided over by President M. S. Maxwell of San Francisco. The secretary of the Federation is also a San Francisco man, F. M. Sanford. Both are candidates for re-election.

Attending the convention will be officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Among the officers expected to attend the convention are General President C. J. Hayes, General Vice-President P. J. Gorman, or General Secretary Dennis Lane. They will endeavor to amicably adjust the grievances some of the Butchers' Unions of California have against the international organization.

Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115, of San Francisco, will be represented in the convention by the following delegates: M. S. Maxwell, F. M. Sanford, Dennis J. Murray, Benjamin Lee, Charles Kloos, George Schade, Frank Flohr and Edward Powers.

SLANDER PART OF SPY'S WORK.

The Cigar Makers' Journal reproduces a photographic report furnished a detective agency by one Billow, who was the leading figure in the disruption several months ago of Cigar Makers' Union No. 527, in Evansville, Ind., and the leader in the attempt to form the amalgamated cigar and tobacco workers' union. A portion of Billow's report to the detective agency follows:

"I am trying to cause a split between Local 527 and the other locals, as per your instructions to me. It is coming very slowly, but I will be successful in the end in bringing about the split.

"You may instruct your clients (employers) not to settle the strike under any conditions. If the clients hold out for a few weeks more, the strike will be broken to the clients' satisfaction.

"If Albert Lingenfelder could be discredited in the union, among the rank, file and leaders, that alone would cause a split, and he would be blamed for the union activities in the strike.

"Max Lurye is not taking any active part at this time, as I have succeeded in discrediting him before the members, as per your instructions.

"I cannot make daily reports, as I am always busy with the strike committee and the executive board, Local 527.

"The committee of three, whose names I have mentioned in my previous reports, are the most active, and if Lingenfelder can be discredited some way, this committee will be disbanded."

President Perkins, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, reminds trade unionists that Billow was a leader in the attempt, several years ago, to organize I. W. W. unions in the cigar making industry.

WIN 44-HOUR WEEK.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Union electrotypers and stereotypers of this city have won the 44-hour week, after a strike lasting five weeks. The reduction in hours has been effected with the former rate of pay for the 48-hour week.

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